Notification dated 27th November 1956.

Form No. 5—Section 27: Notice of attachment.

Notice of attachment to T. Krishnamurthy Rao, in the Village of Torangal of Sandur Taluk.

Take notice that as you have not paid or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of Rs. 750+interest Rs. 208-2-0 +penal interest at 6¼ per cent till the date of payment, although the said sum has been duly demanded in writing from you, the landed property belonging to you is thereby placed under attachment, and that unless the arrears due by you with interest and other charges be paid within 15th December 1956 the landed property will be brought to sale in due course of law. You will further take notice that from the date at this attachment notice until the date of sale of your land hereby attached, you are, and will be held, liable for all kists thereon occurring, and the said kists will be demanded of, and levied from you as arrears of Land Revenue.

355

Notification dated 27th November 1956.

L.I.L. 55—58—NOTICE OF SALES OF LAND. (FORM No. 7A).

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned lands will be sold by public auction for arrears of Revenue under the provisions of Madras Act IV of 1864 unless the defaulter or person acting on his behalf or claiming an interest in the land tenders the full amount of the arrears of Revenue with interest and other charges before sunset on the day previous to that appointed for the sale:—

Taluk	Village	Field: Survey No.	Field: Division	Description of land (whether nanja, punja or garden) and of any buildings on it belonging to the defaulter.	Estimated extent	Amount of arrears due	Name of defaulter	Date of sale
					A. C.	Rs. a. p.		
Sandur	Torangal	Inam dry		S. No. 297A	1 95	750 0 0	T. Krishnamurthy Rao, +208-2-0 interest+ Penal interest at 6 1/4 per cent till the date of payment.	31st December 1956.
				S. No. 367B	11 60			

N. RAMACHANDRA SASTRY,
Amildar.

355a

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE IN MYSORE, BANGALORE.

Memo dated 29th November 1956.

Subject.—Summary of important points brought out in India Government Commercial Representatives Reports, etc.

No. CI. Enq. 311—56-57. Copies of the Commercial Information Circulars No. 22/56 and 24/56 issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries, Government of India, New Delhi, are reproduced below for the Information of the public.

N. S. AFTAB AHMED KHAN,
For *Director.*

Commercial Information Circular No. 22/56.

Subject.—Summary of Important points brought out in the India Government Commercial Representative Report, etc.

1. THAILAND.

Import of the following varieties of paper into Thailand will now be permitted provided that the importers in Thailand also order similar types of paper from the local paper factories:—

1 Ordinary polished paper and unpolished paper.
2 Newsprint
3 Paper for memeograph machines.
4 Wrapping paper, except paper for making cement bags, paper for wrapping gift parcels, ordinary paper and Christmas paper, asphalted paper, paper for wrapping matches, paper for wrapping candles, transparent paper and water-proof paper.
5 Artificial art paper
6 Joss paper.
7 Foolscap paper.
8 White paper with textile designs.

2. Import into Thailand of grey shirting including poplin grey shirting whether dyed or otherwise has been placed under licence.

2. JAPAN.

It has been reported by the Commercial Secretary, Embassy of India in Japan, Tokyo, that the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Government of Japan, has announced the allocation of approximately $ 250,000 in foreign exchange for the import of 700 tons of crude Castor oil from non-dollar areas excluding Viet Nam, Loasa Carbodia, French Union and Philippines). It is expected that this commodity will be mostly imported from India.

3. CANADA.

Proper shipping documents required of Indian exporters by the Canadian import trade.

Detailed information about the shipping documents, that are required for clearance of goods through customs in Canada was included in the Supplement to the Journal of Industry and Trade..... December 1955. The information was also repeated in the C.I. Circular dated the 29th February 1956. It has been reported by the High Commission of India, Ottawa, that in spite of repeated circulation of the information Indian traders send consignments without proper documents for customs purposes. Such failure results not only in considerable difficulties in clearing the consignments through customs but in monetary loss also. In the absence of proper documentation, Indian consignments are assessed to higher rates of duty, although normally they would be entitled to lower rates if they are accopanied by proper documents.

4. INDONESIA.

New Import Policy of Indonesia.

The Foreign Exchange Institute of Indonesia (LAAPIN) which has administrative control over the Bureau of Foreign Exchange for Trade (BDP) made public the new import regulations on 5th September, in the Dutch Language.

2 The previous regulation of the grouping of import commodities into four categories, with import surcharge of 50 per cent, 100 per cent, 200 per cent and 400 per cent has been withdrawn.

3 Imports are now divided into nine groups, with Varying TPI (Indonesian shortened form for Import Surcharge) percentages. Certain of these groups are subdivided into two categories, that, is those imported with normal Foreign exchange, and those which may only be imported on production of BPE (Indonesian shortened form for certificates for stimulating exports) for the foreign exchange amount involved. As the PBE is in foreign exchange, there is no need for the importer to purchase the foreign exchange in the normal way. Goods which may be imported only with PBE are subjected to a less severe TPI arrangement.

4 The following are the Import surcharge percentage (TPI) for the two types of imports :—

Group	Imports with normal Foreign Exchange TPI	Imports by presenting BPE (export certificate). TPI
I	... Nil	... Not applicable
II	... 25 per cent	... Not applicable
III	... 50 ,,	... 25 per cent
IV	... 75 ,,	... 50 ,,
V	... 100 ,,	... 75 ,,
VI	... 150 ,,	... 100 ,,
VII	.... 200 ,,	... 150 ,,
VIII	... 300 ,,	... 200 ,,
IX	... 400 ,,	... 300 ,,

5 The entreport value on which import duties and import tax are levied by the customs is calculated on C.I.F. plus the TPI (import surcharge) on imports through normal channels, irrespective of whether or not the import has been effected with PBE. Import duties and import tax which are import tariff levied by the Customs Department should not be confused with TPI levied by the Foreign Exchange Institute and payable into the Bank when the import applications are submitted.

6 The system of import surcharge or TPI for different categories of goods announced now has resulted in a multiple exchange with 16 different rates (9 rates for normal imports and 7 for P.B.E. imports).

7 A detailed list of commodities, under imports through normal foreign exchange, in which India may be interested is enclosed. The full list of goods under the nine groups runs to several pages.

8 Essential textile imports which previously were grouped under Group I for minimum import surcharge of 50 per cent has been raised to Group IV with a minimum surcharge of 75 per cent. Gunnies and techests remain at the previous import surcharge of 50 per cent.

A separate note is being prepared on import through PBE (export certificates), as notes sent on this subject in August have become out of date. The Foreign Exchange Institute has now announced new procedures.

9 The B.D.P. (Bureau of Foreign Exchange for Trade) opened officially for issuing import licences on the 5th September, 1956 but the Foreign Exchange Institute has not yet issued revised instructions of the exact procedure for the submission of import applications.

10 The B.D.P. unlike the import Control in India, does not call for import applications. The import applications by an importer may be submitted at any time. This has been the procedure till now.

12th September 1956. (P. Vaidyanathan) Commercial Secretary.

Commodities in the New Import List of Indonesia in which India will be interested.

Group I—Most Essential Goods
Import Surcharge : Nil.

1 Books and printed matter of educational and cultural nature.
2 Rice.
3 Raw Cotton.

Group II—Essential Goods
Import Surcharge : 25 per cent.

Chemicals.—
1 Formic acid, Ozal acid, RPA-3, Dupanol, Na-Benzoate and Oleic acid (technically pure).
2 Ammonia gas
3 Special preparations used for disinfection, extermination or combating vermin, insects, weeds and parasites; for rust and boiler scale prevention ; sulphur fungicide, etc.

Manures.— 406
1 Manures of all sorts

Weaving Yarns.—
1 Cottton weaving yarns of all sorts including hosiery and knitting yarns.

Miscellaneous.—
1 Agricultural and horticultural seeds including potato seeds.
2 Living animals for breeding including breeding eggs.

Group III—Essential Goods
Import Surcharge : 50 per cent.

Books and Publications.—
1 Books, daily and weekly magazines and other periodicals, atlas, wall maps, globes, wall pictures for schools, etc., after approval by the Jajasan Lektur.

Chemicals.—
1 Canrolic acid.
2 Lysol.
3 Caustic soda.
4 Soda ash.
5 Potassium alum.
6 Calcium carbide.
7 Acids and salts for industrial and technical purposes.
8 Industrial chemicals.
9 Photographic chemicals.
10 (*a*) Alcohols and ethers.
(*b*) Resins.
(*c*) Tanning extracts, tanning wood and tanning bark.
(*d*) Fish oil for technical purposes.
(*e*) Kaolin.
(*f*) Sulphur—refined.
(*g*) Talcum—not perfumed.
(*h*) Spermaceti.
(*i*) Tar and coal tar products.
(*j*) Magnesium chloride.
11 Acetone and acetone oil.
12 Gelatine not flavoured.
13 Preparations for conserving, cleansing, decolourising or dissolving; for dehydration and for keeping out moisture, etc.
14 Case in.
15 Nitrobe nezene or nitrobenzol.
16 Colloidal wool.
17 Essential oils including harts, horn, fir oil, com phor oil and chenopodium.
18 Gases—liquid and compressed.

Painters' supplies.—
1 Graphical equipments.
2 Li ature (suture thread).
3 Book binding thread.
4 Printing inks.
5 Zinc blocks.
6 Other printers requisits.

Photography.—
1 Apparatus of special construction for scientific research or for photography.
2 Cinematographic films, which in the opinion of a commission to be set up, can be considered educational or scientific.

Jute goods.—
1 Gunny bags.
2 Hessian cloth.
3 Jute twines.

Small ware.—
1 Lamp mechanism and glasses for ordinary hanging and wall lamps.

Medical and Pharmaceuticals.—
1 Surgical and medical instruments.
2 Medical furniture like operation tables, disinfecting dishes, instrument sterilisers, bandage tins, etc.
3 Orthopædic equipments ; artificial limbs ; crutches ; eartrumpets, oxygen masks; apparatus for application of medicines, etc.
4 Laboratory articles and apparatus.
5 Polarimeters.

6 Microscopes.
7 Equipments for patients like enemas, bed-pans, sputum cups, pus-basins, etc., in so far as not wholly or partly made of rubber or plastic.
8 Artificial teeth and accessories.
9 Operating gloves and finger stalls.
10 Stitching thread, dressings, lint and similar dressing articles and sanitary towels.
11 Purol essence.
12 Olive oil of pharmaceutical quality.
13 Spectacles and apparatus for testing spectacle glasses.
14 Phamaceutical chemicals.
15 Pharmaceutical preparations for direct use approved by the Department of Pharmacy.
16 Pharmaceutical machines and appliances.
17 Empty ampules and gelatine capsules.
18 Bacteria cultures.—

Metalware and Building Materials.—
1 All kinds of ores
2 Iron in blocks, bars, rods, sheets, etc., and cast iron.
3 Aluminium in blocks, non-corrugated sheets or bars, aluminium sheets in U form and sheet aluminium with a weight of less than 110 gms. per sq. metre.
4 Antimony, cadmium, chrome, brass, copper, nickel, lead, zinc in blocks and sheets.
5 Welding materials.
6 Axles for carriages.
7 Iron, brass and copper wire and wire guaze.
8 Cement.
9 Firebricks.
10 Paint clay not packed or in tablet form.
11 Glaze and claystone.
12 Raw materials for paints; Aluminium powder, Aluminium oxide, whiting, lead oxide, lithophone, paint pigments, aluminium paste.
13 Resin oil, pine and fir oil, damar oil linseed oil, etc.
14 Paint mordants.
15 Shellac.
16 Glues and adhesives.
17 Bolts and nuts, rivets, screws, etc.

Paper.—
1 Writing and Printing paper not elsewhere specified.
2 Carbon paper.
3 Art paper.
4 Blotting paper.

Stationery.—
1 Writing and drawing pens and other drawing requisites.
2 Pencils and erasers.
3 Maps.
4 Mathematical instruments.
5 Technical linen including book binder's cloth.
6 Physical instuments, laboratory apparatus and anatomical models for visual teaching.
7 Measuring instruments and tools.

Technical Articles.—
1 Cotton waste.
2 Asbestos—raw.
3 Rubber tyres.
4 Packing materials.
5 Cardboard.
6 Cork in blocks.
7 Accumulators and parts.
8 Handtools.
9 Agricultural machinery.
10 Electrical measuring instruments.
11 Rice Mills.
12 Rubber, tea, sugar, tapiocaflour and similar factories.
13 Textile machinery.
14 Printing machines.
15 Sewing machines and embroidery and festoon machines, not in cabinets;
(a) not on a table, feet or similar under frame with a weight of more than 20 kilogrammes.
(b) on table, feet or similar under frame with a weight of more than 55 kilogrammes.

Textiles.—
Please see detailed list attached.

Dyestuff.—
1. Dyestuff and textile dyes for textile and batik industry.

Packing Materials.—
1. Bottles for carbonic acid.
2. Bottoms and covers for iron drums.
3. Iron hoops.
4. Paper sacks of more than one layer for packing export products.
5. Cement sacks.
6. Tin ore sacks.
7. Triplex boxes and metal linings.

Miscellaneous.—
1. Raw materials for electric bulbs, beer, paper, tyre and battery industry.
2. Staple fibre.
3. Explosives.
4. Fire arms and ammunitions imported by or on behalf of Government.
5. Coal and coke.
6. Safety helmets, clothes, gloves, etc., for divers and firemen and for industrial use.

Group IV.—Semi Essential Goods Import Surcharge.—75 per cent.

Smallware.—
1. Sailmakers' yarns, fishnet yarns and crocket yarns.
2. Fishing ropes not made of plastic.
3. Fish nets and hooks.
4. Shoe eyes and shoe hooks.
5. Lamp cotton, lamp wicks and candlewicks.
6. Drinking glasses; teapots, cups and saucers not in sets.

Provisions and drinks.—
1. Wheat and other flour not prepared for infant food.

Technical goods.—
1. Canvas cloth, bleached or not, of one colour with a weight of 600 gms. or more per square metre.

Textiles.—
Please see detailed list attached.

Packing materials.—
1. Containers of glass, plastic, porcelain and earthen ware.
2. Bottle corks and covers for jars.

Weaving Yarns.—
1. Weaving yarns other than those of cotton.

Miscellaneous.—
1. Springs for furniture and mattresses.

Group V.—Semi Essential Goods Import Surcharge: 100 per cent.

1. Medicinal plants and seeds including sticklac, myrobalams, aloes, asafoetida, etc.
2. Packing and sewing needles.
3. Pins and safety pins.
4. Magnifying glasses.
5. Cotton singlets.
6. Sewing Machine needles.
7. Tea and Coffee pots.
8. Cotton ribbons.
9. Rain coats and bathing suits.
10. Cooking ranges, not electrical.
11. Sports goods.
12. Kerosene lamps.
13 Water kettles.
14. Buttons and shoe buckles.
15. Candles.
16. Zip fasteners.

Metalware—Building Materials.
1. Wirenails.
2. Gutter pipes.
3. Wire netting and wire gauze.
4. Barbed wire.
5. Asbestos cement boards.

6. Sanitary ware and parts.
7. Triplex wood.

Paper.—
1. Packing paper.
2. Cigarette paper, not in books.

Stationery.—
1. Slates and pencils.
2. Paper clips.
3. Drawing pins.
4. Writing ink.

Technical Articles.—
1. Handsprays without pistons.
2. Manila rope.
3. Emery cloth.
4. Sewing Machines parts.
5. Bicycle parts (excluding hub gears and frames).
6. Batteries for motor vehicles.
7. Radio parts.

Group VI.—Luxuries Import Surcharge 150 *per cent.*

Textiles.—
Please see detailed list attached.

Miscellaneous.—
1. Tobacco unmanufactured.

Group VII.—Luxuries Import Surcharge 200 *per cent.*

Smallware.
1. Cutlery.
2. Cigars and cigarettes.
3. Mirrors.
4. Playing cards.

Technical articles.—
1. Sewing machines, not with attached or built in motor.
2. Bicycle accessories.

Textiles.—
Please see detailed list attached.

Group VIII.—Super Luxuries Import Surcharge 300 *per cent.*

1. Articles for household and kitchen use including dinner sets.
2. Sardines and pilchards in tomato, pepper, etc., in tins of 200 grams gross or more.

Group IX—Super luxuries
Import Surcharge 400 *per cent.*

Smallware.—
1 Perfumery and cosmetics.
2 Soaps.
3 Souvenier articles.
4 Jewellery, precious stones and pearls.
5 Boot polish.
6 Toys.
7 Leather shoes.

Provisions and drinks.—
1 Confectionery.
2 All kinds of beverages.
3 Preserved food.
4 Honey.
5 Spices.
6 All kinds of preserved food.
7 Manufactured tobacco.

Technical Articles.—
1 Electric fans except for industrial use.
2 Bicycles less than 18".
3 Safes.

Textiles.—
See detailed list attached.
Classification of textiles in the new import list.

Group III—Essentials.
Import Surcharge 50 *per cent.*

1 Bleached cotton madapollams—maximum 100 threads per square inch.

2 Cotton fabrics in stips or rolls for use in shoe-making.

3 Nets for the protection of seeds of horticultural plants against insects.

Group IV—Semi-Essentials.
Import Surcharge 75 *per cent.*

(*a*) *Greys.*—
1 Unbleached cotton shirting up to and including 44" and cambrics.
2 Unbleached cotton jeans.
3 Unbleached cotton drill/twill.

(*b*) *Whites.*—
1 Bleached cotton shirtings/cambrics up to and including 36" maximum 145 threads per square inch (no construction limit for fabrics of 36" to 44").
2 Bleached cotton jeans.
3 Bleached cotton drill/twill, maximum F.O.B. price RP. 4.70 per metre based on 28" width.
4 Bleached cotton imitation voils, maximum 140 threads per square inch finish, maximum F.O.B. price RP. 2.50 per metre based on 36".
5 Bleached cotton haircords, maximum 150 threads per square inch finish (proper chain or stroke rib), maximum F.O.B. price RP. 3.40 per metre based on 36 inches.

(*c*) *Dyes.*—
1 Dyed cotton shirting maximum 145 threads per square inch finish, maximum F.O.B. price RP. 3.15 metre based on 36 inches width.
2 Dyed cotton jeans.
3 Dyed cotton drill/twill, maximum F.O.B. price RP. 4.70 per metre based on 28 inches width.
4 Dyed cotton imitation voiles, maximum 140 threads per square inch finish, maximum F.O.B. price RP. 2.70 per metre based on 36 inches width.
5 Bleached cotton cambrics, maximum width 42 inches, maximum 145 threads per square inch finish.
6 Dyed cotton haircords, maximum 150 threads per square inch finish, maximum F.O.B. price RP. 3.60 per metre based on 36 inches width.

(*d*) *Prints.*—
1 Printed cotton shirtiug, maximum 145 threads per square inch finish, maximum F.O.B. price RP. 3.60 per metre based on 36 inches width.
2 Printed cotton jeans, maximum 116 threads per square inch finish.
3 Printed cotton imitation voiles, maximum 140 threads per square inch finish, maximum F.O.B. RP. 2.70 per metre based on 36 inches width.
4 Printed cotton haircords, maximum 150 threads per square inch finish, maximum F.O.B. price RP. 3.60 per metre based on 36 inches width.

(*e*) *Other Cotton manufactures.*—
1 Smooth, 1-thread level-bond, closely woven (bleached, dyed, printed) of untwined threads—the number of threads in direction being 1½ times or more times the number of threads in the other direction; maximum 135 threads per square inch finish (maximum price F.O.B. white RPS. 2.70; dyed—RPS. 2.85; printed—RPS. 3.00 per metre).

(*f*) *Woven.*—
1 Woven bed ticking except jacquard and damask bed ticking.
2 Woven striped drill/twill (so-called shimarin) maximum width 24 inches maximum 120 threads square inch finish.
3 Woven striped shirting, maximum 145 threads square inch finish.

(*g*) *Others.*—
1 Mosquito tulle (common) maximum F.O.B. RP. 7.20 P.M. 90 inches only.
2 Cotton velvet plain.
3 Cotton buntings.

Group VI—Luxuries.
Import Surcharge 150 *per cent.*

1 All textiles not 100 per cent made of cotton N.E.S.
2 Textiles not mentioned in other groups.

Group VII—Luxuries

Import Surcharge 200 per cent.

1 All separately trimmed articles in so far as not wholly or partly of natural silk, except imitation voile described in earlier groups, as well as full and half voiles with simple patterns all relief (but not flower motifs). Under this head are understood:—

(a) Embroidered, swivel-woven and other materials, provided by separate figure thread with flowers, leaves designs, patterns or ornaments.
(b) Open texture fabrics.
(c) Articles decorated with tinsel threads, metal cloth or imitations thereof, or covered or printed with metal cloth or sheet metal.
(d) Articles provided with pearls, beads, ornamental stones, glass thread, glass grit, spangles, shells, mica, jet, mother of pearl or such like decorations.
(e) Articles decorated by painting or batik or provided with decorations and relief by means of paint or other substances.
(f) Articles with decorated borders or with festoons or fringes.

2 Jacquard and demask bed ticking.

3 Embroidery, lace and lace materials, festoons, frills, pleatings, fringes, piping, braids and similar decoration materials, including bands and ribbons, other than of cotton.

4 Under and outer wear—knitted or crocheted, except if wholly or partly made of linen.

5 Brassiers and other dress articles for decorating or finishing clothes.

6 All kinds of blankets.

7 Textiles in rolls or bands, also of artificial plastic for making belts.

8 Felt.

Group IX—Super Luxuries

Import Surcharge 400 per cent.

1 All curtain and furniture materials (including netting) in so far as not wholly or partly of natural silk; oil cloth, (imitation leather), also if made of artificial plastic.

2 Silk velvet.

3 Artificial silk suitings (sharkskin) with a weight of more than 150 gms. per square metre.

4 Cotton handkerchiefs.

It has been reported that Indonesia is in a position to supply tin ingots. Indian importers and consumers who are interested in the import of ingots from that country may immediately contact the Tin Sales Office on the following address.

Kantar Pendjulan Hasil Tambang Negeri,
I-R. DJL. Hajam Wuruk,
D'Jakarta.

CEYLON.

Customs Ordinance.

Customs Notification (General) No. 1/7/26 (MF/GC)

It is hereby notified that by virtue of the powers vested in him by Section 19 of the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 185), as modified by the Proclamation published in Gazette Extraordinary No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947, and in Gazette Extraordinary No. 9,828 of February 5, 1948 the Minister of Finance has directed that, with effect from September 8, 1956.

(a) all duties of Customs, as well as penalties and forfeitures incurred under that Ordinance, shall be paid and received at the rates of exchange set out in the Schedule hereto; and
(b) the notification relating to the rates of exchange published in Gazette Extraordinary No. 10,940 of June 8, 1956, is hereby cancelled.

Colombo, September 5, 1956.

S. F. AMERASINGHE,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Finance.

SCHEDULE.

Country	Unit of Coinage	Rate of Exchange Rs. c.
Australia	Pound	10·71
Belgium	Franc	·096
Burma	Kyat	1·00
Canada	Dollar	4·91
France	Franc	·0137
Germany	Mark	1·14
Hongkong	Dollar	·84
Holland	Florin	1·26
India	Indian Rupee	1·00
Italy	Lira	·008
Malaya	Dollar	1·57
New Zealand	Pound	13·86
Pakistan	Pakistan Rupee	1·00
Philippines	Peso	2·43
South Africa	Pound	13·86
Sweden	Kroner	·93
Switzerland	Franc	1·11
United Kingdom	Pound	13·86
United State of America	Dollar	4·81

With the Compliments of the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries, Government of India, New Delhi.

Commercial Information Circular No. 24/56.

Subject:—Summary of important points brought out in India Government Trade Representatives abroad.

SAUDI ARABIA.

In order to strengthen commercial relations between Saudi Arabia and India and to facilitate merchants' travel in Saudi Arabia, the Royal Saudi Arabian Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Jeddah, has announced that visas for entry of such persons into Saudi Arabia will be granted by:

The Legation of Saudi Arabia in India,
48, Golf Link Road,
New Delhi.

Provided they possess a certificate issued by a recognised Chamber of Commerce in India that they represent firms of good standing and repute. A list of Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations in India recognised by the Government of India for issue of certificates of origin and considered competent to issue the certificates in question is enclosed.

Authorities in India competent to issue Certificates of Origin.

The following is a list of Chamber of Commerce and Trade Associations in the Republic of India, competent to issue certificates of origin under Article 11 of the International Convention relating to the simplification of Customs Formalities, 1932.

WEST BENGAL.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Royal Exchange Buildings, Post Box No. 280, 5 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.

Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, P-11, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta.

Bharat Chamber of Commerce, Imperial Bank Building, Horrison Road, Burrabazar, Calcutta-7.

Indian Chamber of Commerce, 23-B, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.

The Engineering Association of India, 23-B, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.

Calcutta Yarn Merchants' Association, 89, Cross Street, Calcutta-7.

Indian Produce Association, 402, Upper Chitpur Road, (Phool Katra), Calcutta-7.

The Oriental Chamber of Commerce, 6-Clive Row, Calcutta.

BOMBAY STATE.

The Surat Chamber of Commerce, Surat.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Post Box No. 473, Mackinnon Mackenzie Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Gujarat Vepari Mahammandal, Gujarat Samachar Building, Khanpur, P.O., Box No. 162, Ahmedabad.

Indian Merchants' Chamber, Lalji Naranji Indian Merchants' Chamber Building, Back Bay Reclamation, Near Churchgate Station, Churchgate, Fort, Bombay-1.

The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, 285/87, Narsi Nath Street, Bombay-9.

SAURASHTRA.

Saurashtra Chamber of Commerce, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Lokhand Bazaar, Bhavanagar.

Nawangar Chamber of Commerce, Chamber Hall, Jamnagar, Saurashtra.

The Sorath Chamber of Commerce, Veraval, Saurashtra.

MADHYA PRADESH.

Nagpur Chamber of Commerce, Near Cotton Market, Nagpur.

MADRAS STATE.

Andhra Chamber of Commerce, 9, Armenian Street, George Town, Madras.

Madras Chamber of Commerce, Dare House, 1st Line Beach, Madras-1.

Madras Provincial Foodgrains Merchants' Association, 40, Anderson Street George Town, Madras-1,

Southern Indian Skin and Hide Merchants' Association, Sydenham's Road, Periamet, Madras.

Tamil Chamber of Commerce, 119' Armenian Street, Madras-1.

Madras Yarn Merchants' Association, 38, Mint Street, Park Town, Madras.

Hindustan Chamber of Commerce, 309/309, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras-1.

Madura Ramnad Chamber of Commerce, 272, Ramnad Road, Madurai.

South India Tanners and Dealers Association, Ranipet, North Arcot District.

Calicut Chamber of Commerce, Calicut.

C imbatore Chamber of Commerce, Coimbatore.

Canara Chamber of Commerce, Post Box No. 116, Bundur, Mangalore.

Nagapatam, Chamber of Commerce, Nagapatam.

Salem District Chamber of Commerce, Salem.

Indian Chamber of Commerce, Indian Chamber Building, South Raja Street, Tuticorin.

Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce, Tuticorin.

Cocanada Chamber of Commerce, Kakinada.

Godavari Chamber of Commerce, Kakinada.

Madras Mica Association, Guntur, Nellur District.

Indian Chamber of Commerce, Post Box No.67, Guntur.

The Malbar Produce Merchants' Association, Kozhikode-1.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN STATE.

Cochin Chamber of Commerce, Calvetty Road, Fort, Cochin.

Indian Chamber of Commerce, Mattancherry P.O.

Travancore Chamber of Commerce, Alleppey.

MYSORE STATE.

Mysore Chamber of Commerce, Kempegowda Road, Bangalore City.

UTTAR PRADESH.

United Provinces Chamber of Commerce, 15/13-A, Civil Lines, Kanpur.

Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Civil Lines, Kanpur.

The Western U.P. Chamber of Glommerk, Meerut Cant.

DELHI STATE.

United Chamber of Trade Association, Nai Sarak (Katra Rathi), Delhi.

Panjab and Delhi Chamber of Commerce, Post Box No. 24, Scindia House, Curzon Road, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

Delhi Chamber of Commerce, Dilbar Building, Paharganj, Desh Bhandu Gupta Road, New Delhi-1.

410

PUNJAB.

The Northern India Chamber of Commerce, Ambal Cantonment.

Punjab Federation of Industry and Commerce, Amritsar.

RAJASTHAN.

Rajasthan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Johri Bazar, Jaipur City.

Jaipur Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Johri Bazar, Jaipur City.

Import Licencing—Japan 1956.

It has been reported that with effect from 1st October 1956, import licencing of goods from Japan against 1956 quotas including new-comers' quota, will cease. No new import licensences against 1956 quotas will therefore, be issued after the 30th September 1956.

Import Policy of Japan.

According to press reports, the Government of Japan has decided on an import budget amounting to 1,750 million dollars for the later half of the current financial year (October 1956—March 1957). This amount is stated to *include 150 million* dollars of reserve fund. The main features of the import policy for this period are stated to be as follows :—

(*a*) Extension of the global import system to enable imports from cheapest sources.

(*b*) Cautious imports from sterling areas in view of adverse trade results in recent months.

(*c*) Increase in the range and volume of commodities to be imported under the Automatic Approval system. Approximately 350 million dollars are excepted to be earmarked for such import. This involves a seizable increase over the provisions made for the last half year. Iron ore from Goa, tungsten ore, cotton linters, lemons, etc., are expected to be newly included in the list.

(*d*) Generally greater flexibility in the import system Sufficient funds for the import of important raw materials such as iron ore, scrap iron, coking coal, oils, phosphate rock, potassium chloride, pulp, machinery, soya beans, etc. are expected to be made available to facilitate increase in production.

CEYLON.

The Government of Ceylon have issued a notification giving in a comprenensive from their present import policy commencing with effect from the 1st July 1956. The policy, as in the past, consists of the OGLs under which no individual import licences are necessary for imports of certain g ods from specified sources, the GILs in respect of importation of goods from Japan, Germany, Austria, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Poland which are reserved for the Registered Ceylonese Traders under the Government's policy of Ceylonisation of Trade, and the Individual Licensing system under which certain goods are importable from specific scources by Registered Ceylonese Traders and the Non-Ceylonese Established importers. The Notification also includes the newly adopted policy of Registration of Ceylonese Indenting Agents through whom alone certain items from specified sources could be imported if business is intended to be done through agents and not directly.

The important changes notified in the policy are given below :—

I Open General Licenses 1 and 2.

(i) *Open General Licence No. 1.*—This Open General Licence applies to import of goods without individual licence if these goods are produced or manufactured in any territory except the Dollar areas, Japan, Germany, China, USSR, Austria and other certain East European countries and Spain. Footwear n.e.s. is a fresh item covered by this OGL under the notification.

(ii) *Open General Licence No. 2.*—This OGL applies to the importation of goods without an individual import licence if these goods are produced or manufactured in

Dollar areas specified in the notification. Under the new notification this OGL is made applicable to the following items also :—

Cereal foods except patent barley.
Skimmed milk, including powdered milk.
Sugar unrefined other than jaggery.
Cotton raw.
Cotton waste.
Stearic acid.
Animal oils, fats and greases (including fish and marine animals) not refined (other than stearic acid, belt paste and belt dressing).
Vegetable oils, fats and greases (other than essential oils, olive oil, and substitutes for ghee, cocoanut oil gingelly oil, belt paste and belt dressing).
Tinned plate.
Iron and steel sanitary fittings, including cisterns but excluding baths.
Iron and steel sheet runners.
Iron and steel baths.
Iron and steel windows, bedsteads, mattresses and furniture.
Iron and steel springs for upholstery and bedding, letter racks, and trays and curtain rod wire.
Iron and steel office equipment.
Manufactures of Iron and Steel, N. E. S. except office equipment, screws, sleepers, fish plates, sole plates, colliery arches, archers, accessories and pit props, windows, bedsteads, mattresses, furniture springs for upholstery and bedding, letter racks, and trays and curtain rod wire.
Manufactures of Brass and Copper, N.E.S., other than Cloisonneware.
Printing type.
Cutlery other than razor blades.
Cutlery, razor blades.
Turpentine.

II General Import Licences.

There has been no change in the applicability of the GIL policy.

III Policy of Individual Import Licensing.

(i) *Import from all sources.*—The following important changes have been notified :

(*a*) Grains other than barley, beans, gram, oats, paddy, pulses, rice and wheat.

The only change made is that the licences for maize, chola cowpea, millet, bajri and jewari are now issued at the discretion of the Controller on the recommendation of the Food Commissioner.

(*b*) The following items which were previously importable against licences issued at the discretion of the Controller of Imports are now restricted to the Registered Ceylonese Importers only :—

Maldive fish other than from Maldive Islands.
Onions other than red onions.
Sugar, unrefined—jaggery produced in and shipped from India and Pakistan.
Diamonds (Manufacturing Jewllery Merchants who are Registered Ceylonese Traders).
Gingelly and groundnut seeds and other seeds for expressing oil therefrom.
Cotton and artificial silk banians.
Men's boots and shoes, casuals and meccasins, chappals, sandals and slippers.
Footwear wholly or partly made of rubber.

(*c*) Soap other than medicated soap, for which no licences were issued, can now be imported against licenses issued to Registered Ceylonese Traders who hold sole agencies for toilet soap in presentation cases where the CIF value of soap is not less than Rs. 10 per dozen cakes.

(ii) Imports from EPU sources (excluding Austria and Germany.

Under the new notification Austria has been excluded from the list of the EPU countries. Another change is that only items under Clause I Group E in the notification under this sub-group are now importable by non-Ceylonese Established Importers against licences issued at the discretion of the Controller based on their past performance. The other items notified are importable against individual licences issued to Registered Ceylonese Traders at the discretion of the Controller.

(iii) Imports from Dollar Countries.

Under the new notification the Government has published a list of items, importation of which from Dollar sources, mentioned in the notice, needs an individual Import Licence, before any orders are placed by the Importers. In some cases the previous restrictions regarding a monetary ceiling have been removed and some of the items have been permitted for import from these countries by any importers. In case of the following items licences are now issued to non-Ceylonese Established Importers are now allowed to import these goods from Dollar areas against Individual Import Licences issued at the discretion of the Controller on the basis of their past performance.

Fresh fruits, currants, raisins, prunes, fruits dried or otherwise preserved, vegetable preserved or tinned.
Clocks, complete and parts thereof, photo, photographic instruments appliances and apparatus including paper, plates and films other than cinematograph films and wireless goods and apparatus including batteries and accumulator.
Refrigerators (domestic) and
Refrigerators and refrigerating machinery other than domestic refrigerators.
Cotton piecegoods, all sorts, cotton manufactures woollen and worsted manufacturers other than carpets, rugs, scarves, blankets of mixed materials, handkerchiefs of mixed materials single and in length, silk and satin manufactures, all apparel, gloves other than of rubber and leather belts, brooms and brushes other than paint brushes, imitation jewellery and haberdashery not classified.
Musical instruments including gramaphone and phonograms and their parts and accessories.
Toilet requirements, cosmetics, powder and articles used in the manufacture of these goods including barium, eau-de-cologne, lavendor water and hair lotions but excluding all other perfumed spirits, all natural essential oils and tooth paste.
Stationery other than paper.
Liquid ink.

The following items appearing in the previous notification have been removed from the group :—

General foods, prepared.
Cotton raw.
Cotton waste.
Linseed oil.
Animal oils, fats and greases.
Iron and steel manufactures, n.e.s.
Brass and copper manufactures, n.e.s.
Cutlery, razor blades.
Cutlery other than razor blades.
Cotton yarn and twist.
Oils, fats and raisns, n.e.s.

(iv) Imports from China.

There has been no change in Ceylon's policy for importation of goods from China.

(v) Imports from Spain.

A list of items which need individual import licences for their importation from Spain has been published in the new notification. Licences for importation of these goods from Spain are to be issued to Registered Ceylonese Traders only at the discretion of the Controller, subject to certain conditions to be fulfilled by the importers after their importation.

(vi) Registration of Indent Agents.

Under the Ceylonisation policy of the Government, the Controller of Imports has started registration of Ceylonese Indent Agents. Under the new notification, the Government have published a list of items the import of which from certain specified countries can only be made through Registered Ceylonese Indenting Agents in case the business is not backed directly by the importers.